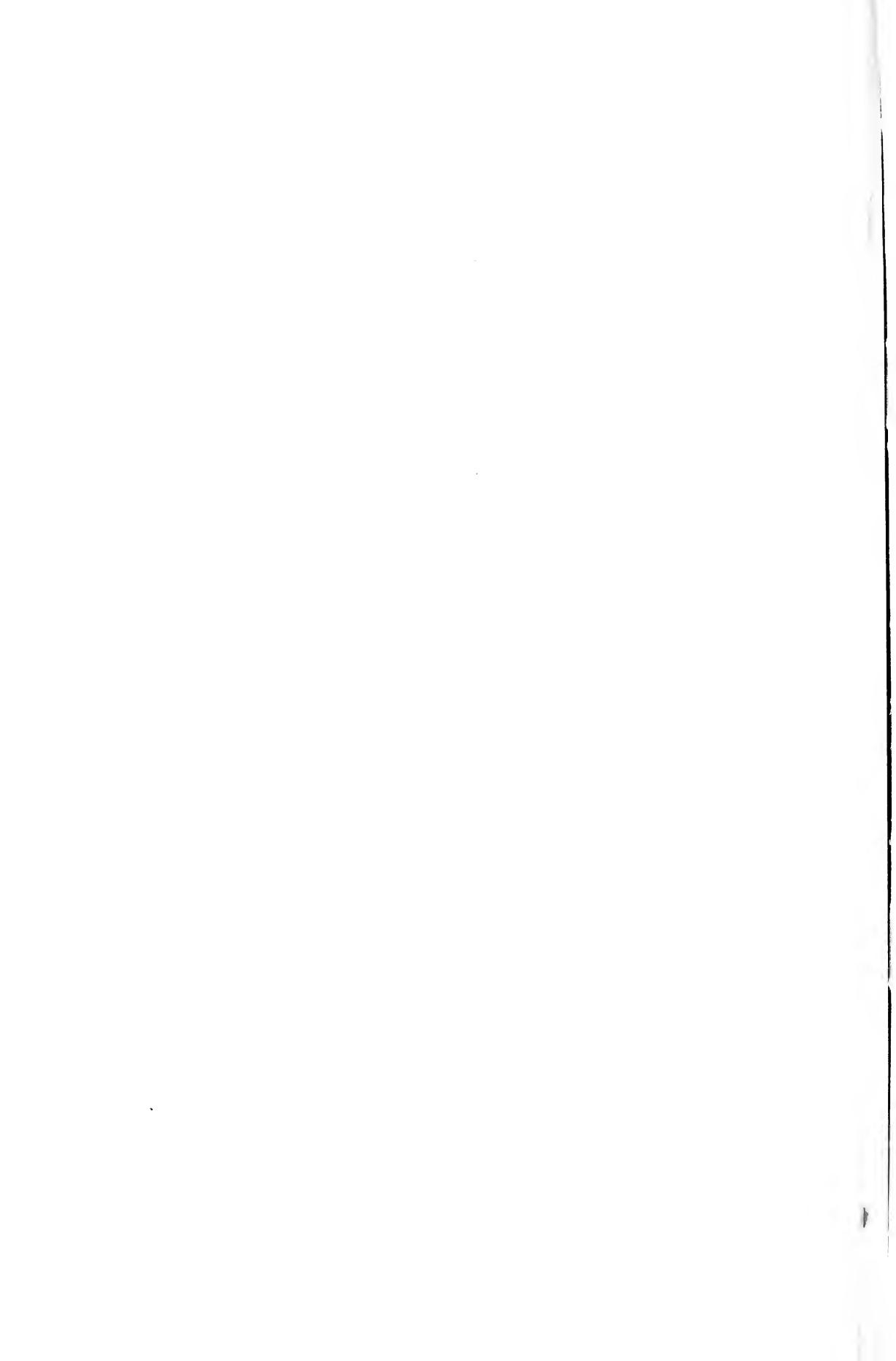


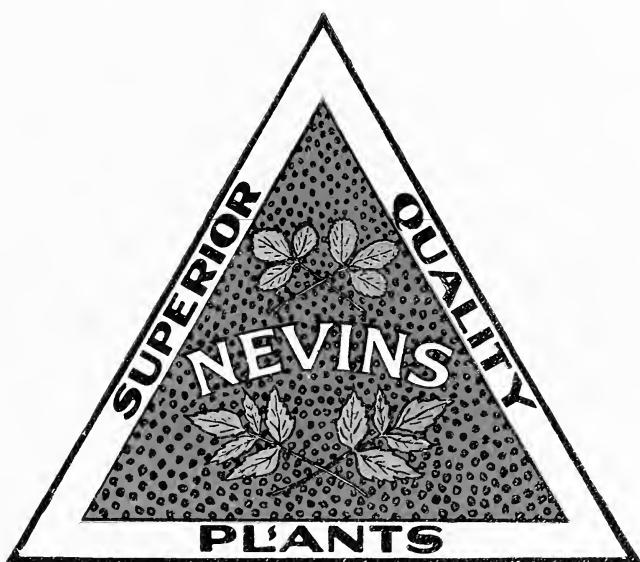
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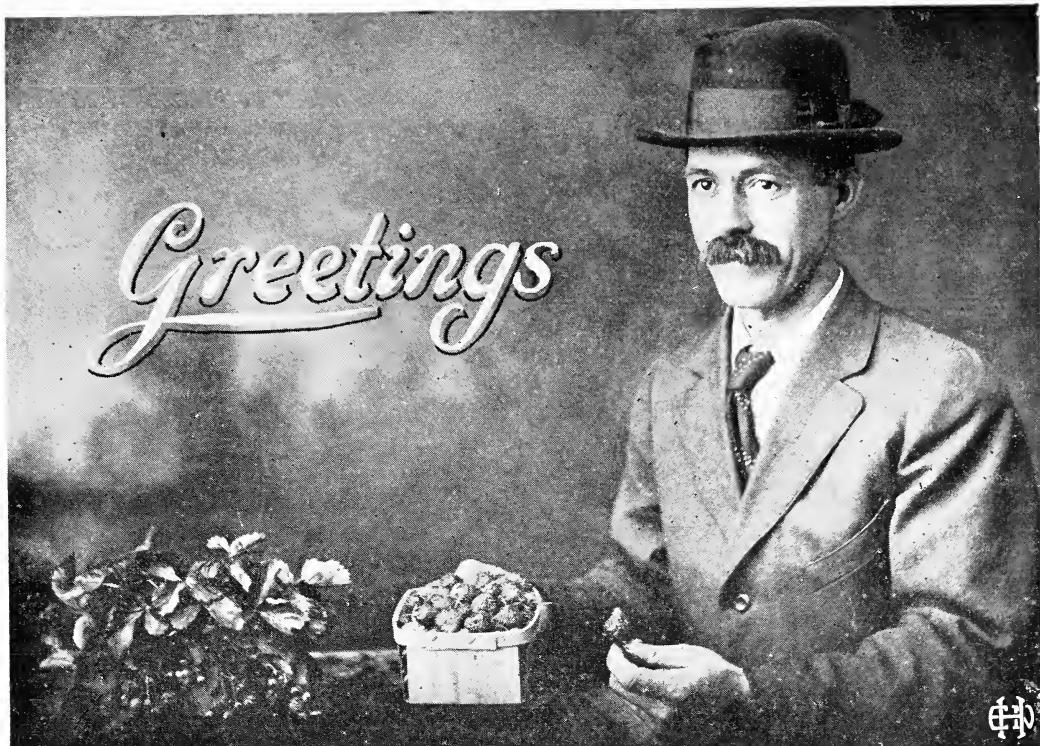
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



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Indexed





Nature is busy with her paint brush transforming the landscape into harmonizing colors, which reminds us that another season with its opportunities is drawing to a close.

This has, indeed, been a year of low prices and consequent disappointment to the general farmer; but not so with the fruit grower, who has received very high prices. There is lack of balance between the acreage devoted to the staple products and fruit products, which are becoming a real luxury.

I am most thoroughly convinced that the opportunity to make a financial success with small fruits was never greater than at the present time.

The Strawberry is the most wonderful and most widely grown of all small fruits. It is the most profitable commercial fruit crop.

Our American standard of living is luxuriously rising and poor quality goods are not tolerated, no do they bring a profitable price; but only the best is eagerly sought and at the highest price.

It is my aim to produce only plants of superior quality and true to name, that will grow, if properly cared for, berries of superior quality which will bring the highest market price. It is important, my friends, that you start right by purchasing only the best plants obtainable.

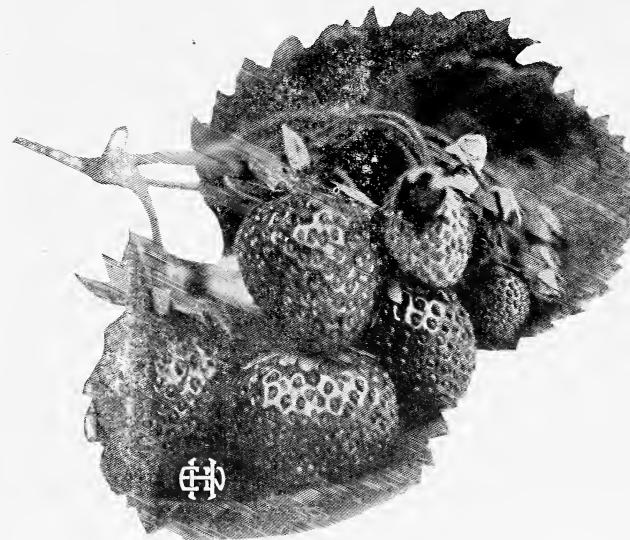
I have received only words of highest commendation for the plants grown in my nurseries, and I wish to thank you for them and trust that you may enjoy their fruits next summer. May prosperity be yours for the year 1922.

Sincerely yours, ELMER H. NEVINS.

N B.—We have Nurseries at Perry and Ovid, Michigan.— During 1922, however, all deliveries will be made and all orders filled from the Ovid Nursery.

ALL MAIL SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO PERRY, MICHIGAN.

GEOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATION



shock of transplanting and "take hold" of its new home with a vim and vigor unsurpassed.

We know how to grow the very best plants, and this is no mere idle talk. By a proper handling of the soil we keep our plants in the most vigorous and healthy growing state. Our soil is drained and contains all of the essential plant foods in abundance. We wish that all of our friends and customers might see the splendid growth that our plants have made this season.

Proof of Plant Vigor

One of my acquaintances procured a quantity of my Senator Dunlap plants after the ripe fruit had been picked several times, and set them out in freshly plowed soil. I saw him the last of August when he said to me, "Those plants are all living but five and are now making runners," and it has been a very dry season for this section, too.

The berry growers here are making \$1,000.00 per acre and you can do as well with my big nice plants. Do not make the mistake of saving a few cents or dollars in the purchase price of plants. It will cost you only a nominal sum to set an acre with my quality plants. If you can get plants for one or two dollars per thousand cheaper elsewhere, you would effect a possible saving of a few dollars, but what is that in comparison with the possibility of making \$1,000.00 per acre from my plants or a possibility of losing several hundred dollars per acre by purchasing inferior plants. It will take you no longer to set out and care for NEVINS' Plants of Quality than it will inferior plants.

THE POLICY OF NEVINS' NURSERIES

It shall be our desire to grow the best plants of the standard varieties—absolutely true-to-name—that can be grown. We grow strawberry plants from new beds only. We dig up the entire row and discard the old mother plants and the small ones. Please note this: We do not set out our propagating beds until after the plants are in bloom, because at this time we can select plants of known fruiting power and vigor. We select our plants just as carefully as we do our seed corn. This means everything to you as a grower, because barren plants are not money makers.

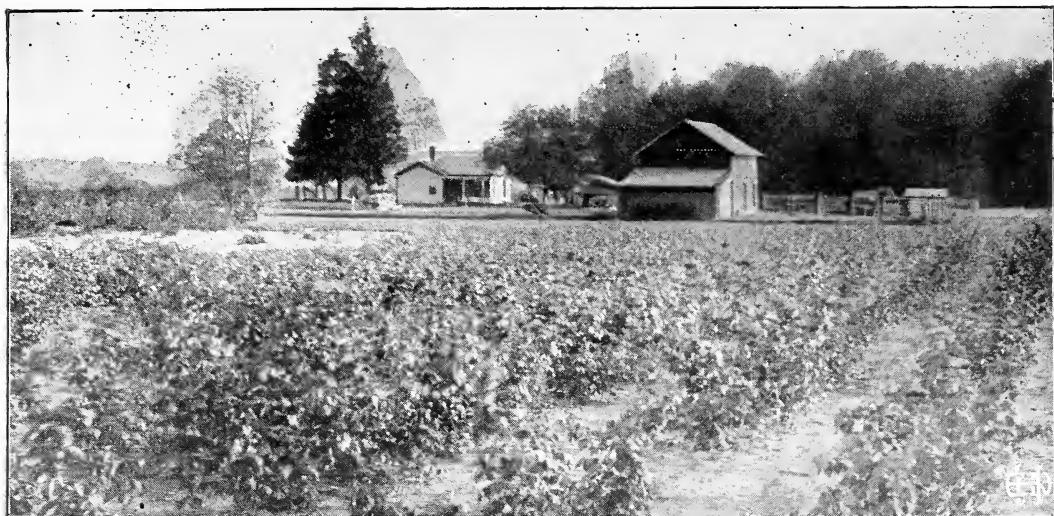
I have taken great pains to know that my plants are true-to-name. While it is very easy for a nurseryman to guarantee his plants true-to-name, and, if they do not prove as labeled, to refund the money or replace the plants with others that are true, there are so many varieties similar in plant growth that only the expert botanist can distinguish one from the other, until the following year when in fruit, that a nurseryman is very seldom called upon to make his guarantee good. You as purchaser have a right to expect and demand, that, when you place an order for certain varieties, you will receive them true-to-name, absolutely, and not mixed as we have received plants. Buying plants

There is no section of our glorious country that is better adapted to the growing of small fruit plants that possess those sterling qualities which enter into the perfect plant, than Central Michigan.

We are located in a belt where wild berries grew in abundance, where soil and climate combine to produce great, big, strong, healthy, long-rooted plants of the greatest fruiting power.

Soil for Nursery Stock

Our thoroughly underdrained, sandy loam soil contains just enough clay to produce that fine, fibrous root system which enables the plant to withstand the



Thirty-eight years ago my father and I commenced in the small fruit business. He grew the fruit and I helped to eat it, and as time went on I helped to grow the fruit and he helped to eat it. Therefore we feel justified in saying that we know how to grow small fruit plants.

that do not prove true-to-name may mean a great loss to you as a fruit grower and to you as a nurseryman or plant grower. Let me illustrate: One of our extensive fruit growers ordered Senator Dunlaps and received them with a large quantity of another inferior variety mixed in. This year that inferior variety nearly all blasted, causing him a loss of several hundred dollars. I can furnish his name on request.

I am in the nursery business, my friends, to render a distinct service, and, if I do not measure up to my high ideal, then I shall not merit your patronage; but, if I do meet that expectation, then indeed shall I hope for your support.

I not only offer you the best plants that our favorable soil and location can produce and that are true-to-name, but I guarantee you satisfaction in every way. NEVINS is not satisfied until you are pleased and satisfied. I wish to help you in every way that I can to grow great big crops of strawberries that will command the highest market prices.

Some of the leading varieties are listed under two or more names. I shall not list a variety under more than one name. Most Nurserymen list Gibson under two names—Gibson and Pocomoke. Uncle Jim is listed under another name, and just so with several other varieties. I realize that I may lose the sale of some plants by doing this, but I think that you will come to appreciate my stand, and that the name NEVINS may be known for honesty and integrity in the nursery world.

Our plants are freshly dug in the spring, tied neatly into bundles of twenty-five, and each bunch labeled, packed and shipped right. We guarantee them to reach you in good growing condition. We are just as careful in filling a small order as a large one, and in fact, we are just as particular with your order as if you were here. We treat you as we should like to be treated.

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SUCCESS WITH STRAWBERRIES

Not one of you would think of starting with anything but the very best calf obtainable, if you expected to win first prize at the Chicago Live Stock Exposition. Having secured this calf, you would provide plenty of good, wholesome food and in addition you would keep his appetite keen by offering him the choicest dainties. You would spend hours and hours in carding, brushing and cleaning him; and, on the eventful day you would have his hair crimped and he would fairly shine, in fact, he would look as neat as a picture. After you have secured first prize, how very easy it is to secure a very high price for him. Every one at the exposition would like a roast from that ox! There is always a demand for the best. Always room at the top.

The same principles must be applied, if you are to win equal success with strawberries. Secure plants of high fruiting power and vigor, preferably a well-drained, sandy loam soil, practice thorough cultivation, careful picking, good salesmanship and success with strawberries will crown your efforts.

Selection of Plants

The quality of plants you set will very largely determine the quality and quantity of fruit that you will secure.

You cannot afford to take plants from an old fruiting bed, which are low in vigor and fruiting power and also of unknown variety, because it is easier, or to save a few cents or dollars. You have to consider the use of your land, as well as the investment of time and labor in caring for and marketing the fruit, which will bring the lowest price because of its inferior quality.

NEVINS' plants will give you big paying crops of strawberries, making due allowance for the difference in yield and appearance of the various varieties, if you follow the instructions in this catalogue.

Selection of Varieties

There are many varieties of strawberries. Some are sweet, some are sour, while others are midway between the two extremes; in fact, there are enough varieties to select from, so that each one may have his special taste satisfied. Of course, the quality of fruit of each variety will differ very markedly as grown in different parts of our country; but in our description of varieties we will try our best to give you some special characteristic that will enable you to choose the ones best adapted to your soil and your likings.

Preparing the Ground

If for the garden, cover with manure in the fall and plow in the spring as soon as the soil is dry enough. Do not plow when it is wet.

If for a commercial field, we would plan several years ahead by seeding to clover and manuring this very heavily in the fall and allowing the crop to grow two feet high in the spring, when we would turn under and plant to corn. Manure again in the fall and next spring we would drag the corn stubble both ways, roll, plow deep and thoroughly harrow and pulverize, using a float to level and firm the soil rather than a roller. This leaves the soil in the best possible mechanical condition. When ready to mark, lay the field out in rows absolutely straight.

Time to Set Plants

Strawberry plants should be set in the spring from the latter part of March to the middle of May. At this time, the plants are in good condition for shipping and setting out; but later the growth is heavier and the weather conditions are not so favorable.

It is greatly to your advantage as a fruit grower to order NEVINS' plants early and set them out early.

Heeling-In

When the plants arrive, if you cannot set them out at once, they should be heeled-in. It is much better to order early and have the plants shipped early while the weather is cool and heel-in till you are ready to set, than it is to have them shipped late and set late. Early spring, then, is the time to set plants; but of course we cannot dig, pack and ship out all of the orders "in a day."

Select a location away from the wind and in partial shade and dig a trench six inches deep with one side sloping. Open the bunches of one variety and place a layer along the sloping side of the trench with roots down, then draw an inch of soil over the roots up to the crown and firm well, then another layer of plants and continue alternating till one variety is heeled-in. Then do likewise with the other varieties.

Wet the plants and keep the soil moist till ready to set and the plants will keep in good condition for several weeks.

You can make \$1,000 per acre growing Strawberries from Nevins' Plants of Quality.

There is Health, Pleasure and Profit in a fruit garden.

Include the Dr. Burrill, "The Million-Dollar Berry," in your order.

Different Systems of Setting

There are several different systems of setting and growing strawberries, but I believe that the most common is the narrow matted row, and probably the next is the hill system.

The Narrow Matted Row

The narrow matted row is formed by setting the plants two feet apart, in rows three and one-half feet apart. Let the runners set, forming a row a foot wide, but not too thick in the row, and after this keep all runners cut out between the rows.

The Hill System

In the hill system the plants are set two feet or twenty-eight inches apart both ways. This permits just about all of the cultivating and hoeing to be done with the horse, but there are the runners to be kept cut off.

Single Hedge Row

For the single hedge row, set the plants eighteen inches apart in rows three feet apart and allow each mother plant to set two runner plants, one on either side, directly in the row and six inches apart.

Double Hedge Row

For the double hedge row, set the plants eighteen inches apart in rows three and one-half feet apart. Each mother plant is permitted to make eight runner plants, two of which are layered one on either side directly in the row. The other six are layered three on either side and at right angles to the plants in the row. This forms three distinct rows and each plant stands six inches from his neighbor. After these last two systems are formed all other runners should be cut off.

Without doubt, the finest fruit is grown in either one of the last mentioned systems, but they require a very considerable amount of labor.

How Berries Cross

I have often been asked if strawberries crossed or mixed through the runners. No, they do not.

The imperfect or female plant (P) should have perfect or male plants (S) set every fourth row. The pollen of the male or staminate (S) plant is then carried by the wind and bees to the female or pistilate (P) plants and thus the blossoms of the pistilate plants become pollinized. It is probably well to set more than one staminate variety in a field, because of the beneficial effect of cross pollination.

Setting Plants

We realize that right here is where **our reputation is at stake**, therefore we wish to urge upon you the importance of FOLLOWING OUR INSTRUCTIONS VERY CAREFULLY.

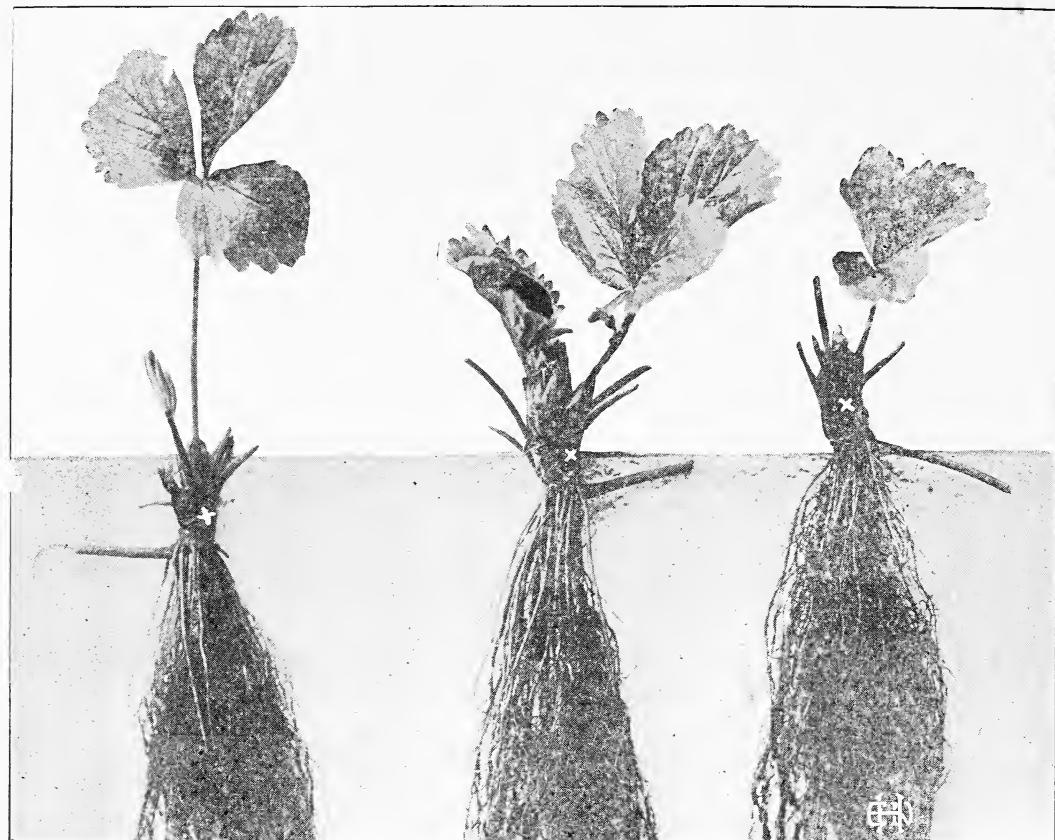
We never cut off the ends of the roots, because, if the weather is very dry, the long roots reach down to the bottom of the furrow where the soil is very moist, thereby saving many a plant from drying out.

We never clip off all of the leaves, because the leaves function for the plant as lungs do for an animal. But, we do remove all of the leaves, excepting from two to four, depending upon the season, whether early or late, because moisture passes out through the leaves, and, if all of the leaves were left on, the plant would be unduly dried out.

We are now ready to proceed to the field with spade and plants thoroughly wet and covered up, if the day is not damp and cloudy, but if it is, so much the better. In fact, I would prefer to wait several days, if necessary, for a cloudy day, unless I was setting out many thousands of plants. If the soil is dry on top, we brush the dry dirt off, then thrust the spade into the ground seven or eight inches, when we move the handle to and fro and then carefully withdraw, so as not to let the loose soil tumble back into the V-shaped opening. A plant is now grasped in one hand and held at the proper depth in the opening, with roots well spread, so that the soil may come in contact with every root, then the dirt is filled in up to the crown, and firmly pressed, especially if the weather is dry. Be very careful not to leave an air space at the bottom of the opening when setting the plant.

Never expose the fine fibrous roots unduly to the sun and wind, because if you do, they will shrivel and die in a few moments. Never let the roots come in contact with dry soil.

We wish you to succeed with our plants, because a **SATISFIED CUSTOMER** is our best advertisement.



Plant at left,
set too deep.

This plant
set just right.

Plant at right
set too shallow.

NOTE—"X" represents the crown. Roots shown above were over one foot in length. If this page had been longer we would not have found it necessary to cut the roots—in the picture.

Cultivation

Start the cultivator as soon as the plants are set and cultivate every week or ten days or after every hard shower throughout the growing season. Never cultivate when the ground is wet. At first cultivate about three inches deep, but not so deep close to the plant and never cover the crown with soil. As the season advances cultivate shallower next to the plant. If the cultivator teeth do not kill all of the weeds, use two ten-inch horse hoes and one 18-inch improved sweep on a Planet Jr. No. 8 Horse Hoe.

Thorough and continued cultivation and hoeing keep the weeds in check and conserve moisture; it also liberates plant food, and more readily permits the passage of air into the soil.

Keep all blossoms picked off the first season.

Mulching

After the first hard freeze, a mulch of straw or some coarse material should be spread over the entire patch to the depth of three or four inches. This mulch protects the plants and prevents their winter-killing and from heaving out in the spring. It also holds the fruit up from the dirt.

When spring arrives and there is no more hard freezing and thawing, remove nearly all of the material from directly over the plants.

Will you kindly help us by writing about any stock that is not strictly in accord with our guarantee or that does not fully meet your expectations which our catalogue had raised?

Picking Time

With what pleasure and happy anticipation we watch the green of our strawberries deepen and the little white blossoms appear, one by one, until the bed presents a beautiful appearance of alternate green and white; then for a short time all is again green, but not for long, for behold the little dots of red here and there, then the combination is changed from green and white to green and red!

Yes, Nature has blessed our efforts with one of her rarest gifts, the strawberry! Aren't we repaid for the toil of the preceding summer? O, Yes! indeed! How delicious are those Dunlaps and Dr. Burrills! How we do empty the dishes and "make way" with the great plump shortcake! Why, you really don't know the full joy of living unless you have a strawberry garden.

How to Pick

Berries should be picked with the stems left on. Only the good, sound fruit of fair size, should go into the box which must contain a uniform grade all through. The top layer should be placed as nearly level as convenient and so arranged that there shall be just enough of the green calyx to contrast pleasingly with the red of the strawberries. In forming this top layer, the majority of berries should lie on the side in such a manner as to conceal all or nearly all of the calyx, with the points of some up and others down. Avoid the effect of having arranged them at all.

The box will thus present a very neat, attractive appearance, which enhances the selling price and wins eager customers for you. Beauty, you know, is attractive.

Be honest, give good measure of good, sound, ripe fruit, of pleasing appearance and advertise your berries. I am sure you will sell all you can grow at top prices.

Renewing the Patch

The first step in renewing a strawberry patch is to mow or cut the foliage, which should be done in the North as soon as the crop has been picked.

If the injury from insects and leaf-spot diseases is serious, it is better to burn the foliage and mulch, without removing from the field. This process will aid very much in keeping the insects and diseases in check. There should be very little mulch directly over the plants; and if quite heavy between the rows, part should be removed before burning.

After the leaves and mulch are dry, choose a day when a good breeze is blowing in the direction in which the rows run, then start a fire on the windward side. When burned in this way, the fire will pass quickly and the crowns are not likely to be injured.

Do not burn when the ground is very hot and dry or when the mulch is damp. The crowns of some varieties are more tender than those of others, therefore, a test should be made before burning over a field of a variety with which you are not familiar.

The Dunlap and other varieties in some localities are severely injured if the mulch is over the plants when burned, therefore with those tender varieties the leaves and mulch should be raked into the alleys between the rows before burning.

We are now ready, in the case of the matted row, to plow a furrow three or four inches deep on either side and away from the plants, thus leaving a row only eight inches wide. There will be a "back-furrow" between the rows, which may be cultivated down and afterwards dragged crosswise with a spike-tooth harrow as well as lengthwise. This dragging will thin the plants left in the narrow matted row, but in a few days, or after a good rain, the plants will send up new foliage, thus presenting the appearance of a newly-set field.

If the plants are in the hedge row or hill systems, the soil should be cultivated rather than plowed.

Under all systems of planting, it is well to apply a liberal dressing of well rotted manure on the freshly harrowed earth and drag in. Continue to cultivate as you did the first season and the second crop will be as good as the first.

We do not think it advisable to fruit a field more than two years, nor do we advise growing any garden crops in with the strawberries.

Dear Mr. Nevins:

Strawberry plants arrived in good shape and they were sent in the right time. They were uniform and neat and clean. I appreciate your way of sending berry plants.

With thanks for your kind attention, I am,

Respectfully yours,

MAX MUELLER, Embarrass, Wis.

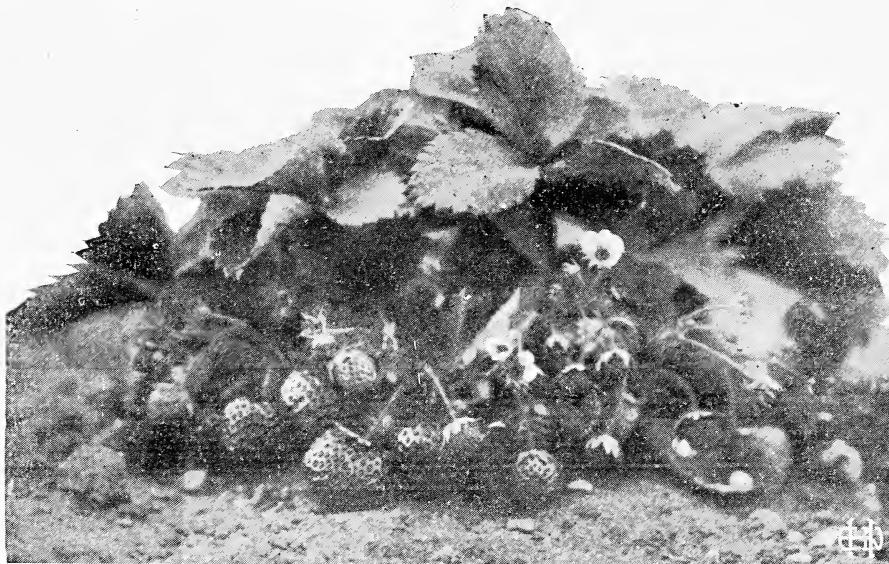
STRAWBERRIES

Very Early Varieties

The season is advancing, we can hardly wait for the first ripe strawberries. Perhaps some of those extra early varieties we bought last year are ripe, and we hasten to those rows, only to find green fruit. We walk on quite disappointed—hurrah! hurrah! We will have strawberry shortcake for dinner! Well, well, what do you think of that! Aren't they just delicious? Yes, they are the wonderful Progressive Everbearer.

They should be set fifteen inches apart in rows three feet apart, and all runners removed, because they do much better in hills than in the matted row. All fruit buds should be pinched out until the middle of July. This permits the plant to build a large crown and to establish a good root system. These young plants will bear a splendid crop of fruit from the first of August until freezing weather.

We think it pays better to set out a new bed each year than it does to fruit the patch the second year, excepting to secure the early spring crop. There is money in them for you, if you live in or near a city, provided you have good, rich, moist land. You do not have to wait a year to get returns.



✓ PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARER
(S)

The berries are small to medium in size, conical, dark red, firm, of a sprightly sweetish taste and are especially good for the table or canning.

The Progressive is a strong, upright grower, very deep rooter and a great drought resister. The abundance of rather small, tough, healthy foliage is ample protection to the buds and fruit from frost. It is a strong pollener and some seasons a good plant maker. The Progressive is very prolific, ripening its fruit the first of any in the spring and continuing till snow flies, with the exception of a short rest period after the early spring crop.

Early Varieties

✓ SENATOR DUNLAP.
(S)

The fruit is large, conical, very uniform in shape and size, a dark, glossy red, firm, a splendid market sort, excellent in quality and we think it is the best canning berry known. However, there is a certain peculiarity in manner of growth. The fruit, with us, of the first two or three pickings, is very large, conical and of uniform shape; while the fruit of the other pickings is not so large, it is longer necked.

The brilliant little yellow seeds deeply imbedded in the dark glossy red flesh of the fruit, together with a bright green calyx, make a color combination unsurpassed in the strawberry world; and when neatly arranged in a quart box presents an exceptionally attractive appearance.

The plant is a good, vigorous, upright grower and deep rooter. The foliage is not entirely immune to leaf spot, but is otherwise healthy. The young plants are rather small and slim, but possessed of great stamina, as one very seldom dies. It is a strong pollinator and a very prolific plant maker. For best results it should be grown in the thin matted row. The Dunlap is a heavy yielder, but the fruit must have plenty of air and sunlight. It is more extensively grown than any other variety in the northeastern part of America and I can recommend it in the highest terms.

DR. BURRILL

(S)

This is a **new variety** originated by Dr. J. R. Reasoner of Urbana, Ill., who also gave us the Senator Dunlap, and by him considered superior to that famous berry, which it very closely resembles.

The fruit of the first two or three pickings is larger than the Dunlap, conical to wedge shape, a dark glossy red, firm, a splendid market sort, of a most delicious melting flavor, and an excellent canner. After these pickings the fruit is almost identical to the fruit of the Dunlap in shape and size.

The plant is a strong, healthy, vigorous, upright grower, deep rooter and great drouth resister. The young plants are longer, heavier rooted and larger than the Dunlap. It is a strong pollinator and a very prolific plant maker. It is a great crown builder and should be grown in hills for best results. Never permit it to grow in the full matted row, as you would be disappointed. The Dr. Burrill is a heavy yielder, if grown in hills, on rich soil; it is a grand new variety, if taken care of, but will not stand as much neglect as the Dunlap.

WARFIELD

(P)

The berries are medium in size to small toward the end of the season, and run from conical to globose, dark red, very tart or sour, firm and have been the standard canner for years, but is being fast superseded by the Dunlap.

The plant is a good, strong, healthy grower, but shallow rooter and poor drouth resister. It is a good plant maker and should be grown in the narrow matted row. It is a prolific fruiter in numbers, but since the berries run from medium to small in size, the yield in bushels is less than that of the Dunlap.

PREMIER

(S)

The brilliant grass-green foliage of the Premier attracts our attention. We approach for a closer inspection and see the leaves like so many little hands, as it were, held up to catch the sunshine and the rain. The lily white flowers peeping through the beautiful green foliage present a picture of wondrous beauty. This is just a glimpse of the richer reward which Nature has in store for the honest toiler of the soil.

The fruit is as one would expect, a beautiful crimson in color, conical and very firm. The first pickings are tart, but as the season advances the berries grow sweeter till the last pickings, which are very delicious. The fruit retains its size well throughout the season, which is as long with us as that of the Dunlap.





The fine color, shape and size of the berries make a very attractive appearance in the box, and create a demand in excess of the supply.

The plants are unexcelled for health, vigor and mammoth root system; but curiously enough is not a deep rooter and therefore requires a rich, moist soil. It is well adapted to the hill or narrow matted row. The Premier is a strong pollener and good plant maker. This is the very best variety for the manufacture of fruit juice, because of its color and peculiar rich flavor. The demand is heavy for these plants, and we have a plentiful supply of the genuine PREMIER.

Late Varieties

GIBSON (S)

The Gibson is a new variety of much promise.

The fruit is very large, conical, bright red clear through, very firm, of excellent quality, fine for table use or canning, and is equally good for market.

The plants are exceptionally strong, healthy, vigorous upright growers with an abundance of rampant dark green foliage. It produces a splendid root system and is a good drought resister. The Gibson is a strong pollener and the heaviest plant maker of any of the large growing varieties. It is well adapted to the narrow matted row or hill system. We have great faith in this variety and shall make a large planting another spring.

WILLIAM BELT (S)

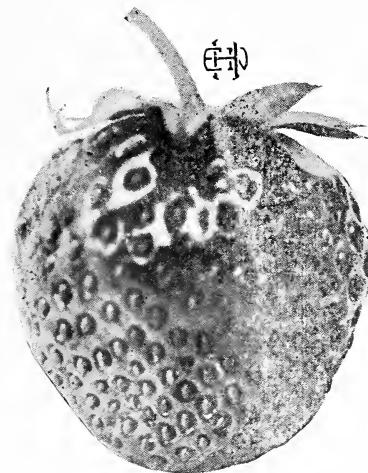
The first berries to ripen are very large, coxcomb in shape; while the later ones are large and more regular, dark red clear through, soft, mild sub-acid and considered of the **very best** quality. The berries retain their large size well to the close of the season and are among the "big boys" on the market.

The plants are strong, healthy,—with us—luxuriant growers with a wealth of foliage which presents a soft, light, velvety appearance, that distinguishes it from any other variety in the field. It sets just enough runners to make a good fruiting row. It is considered a very productive variety. The William Belt should be set in a rich, well-drained, loamy soil, then it will please you.

GLEN MARY
(S)

This is a well-known standard variety. The fruit is very large, wedge-shaped, rather soft, deep crimson with red flesh and bright yellow seeds, often with white tips, sub-acid and good flavor.

The plants are very strong, vigorous growers with large, broad spreading, dark green, glossy leaves, supported on stout leaf stems. It is a weak pollinizer and should be set with a strong staminate variety. The Glen Mary makes just enough plants for a good fruiting row and requires a rich, moist soil, otherwise it is not very productive.



MAGIC GEM
(S)

This is a new variety. The fruit is large, globose, dark red with prominent seeds, very firm, of good quality and makes a fine market sort.

The plants are strong, healthy growers, with broad, large dark green leaves. It is a good plant maker and is well adapted to the narrow matted row. The Magic Gem is a prolific variety and ripens over a long season.

BIG JOE
(S)

The fruit is large, wedge-shaped, firm, uniform, dark glossy red with a bright green calyx, which enhances its market value and is of most excellent quality. It is fine for table use, or canning and a good shipper.

The plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, stocky upright growers, with large wavy leaves, of a rather light green. It is a strong pollinizer and makes just enough plants for a good fruiting row. The Joe succeeds best on a rich, moist, loamy soil and if you have such a soil, it will please you.

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Very Late Varieties

AROMA (Sold out for 1922)
(S)

The fruit is large to very large, a bright glossy red clear through, very firm, of excellent quality and holds its size well up to the last picking.

The plants are strong, healthy, vigorous growers with low spreading, slightly cup-shaped, smooth green leaves. It is a strong pollinizer and makes just about enough plants for a good fruiting row. The Aroma is very productive and is the one variety most extensively grown south of us in Kentucky, Tennessee and other states for early northern shipments. It is one of the best late berries.

GANDY
(S)

The berries are large to very large, blunty conical, bright flame color, firm. While the quality is not of the best, when all other berries are gone, the Gandy is a welcome berry, because of its "satisfying taste."

The plants are strong, healthy, vigorous growers with low growing, broad, crinkly-green leaves held on slender leaf stems. It is a good plant maker and should be grown in the narrow matted row.

Mr. Elmer H. Nevins:

* * * * * and the finest quality plants I ever received from anyone, and I have been buying plants for 15 years. You surely will get my orders hereafter.

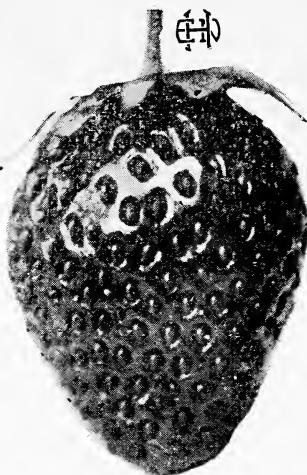
Yours respectfully,

GEO. W. INGERSOLL, Elyria, Ohio.

KELLOGG'S PRIZE (Sold out for 1922)
(P)

The fruit is large, conical, a bright glossy red clear through, with bright yellow seeds slightly embedded, very firm, a good keeper and shipper, most delicious in quality and retains its size well to the last picking.

The plants are healthy and fair growers, with low growing, small, glossy, bright green leaves. It is a good plant maker and is well adapted for the narrow matted row or one of the hedge rows. It is not a deep rooter and requires a rich, moist soil. It is a good producer of excellent quality fruit, and of a very attractive appearance. Try it for home use or market and we are sure you will be pleased with it.



HOW OUR DUNLAPS GROW.

Mr. Elmer H. Nevins:

The Strawberry plants you sent are fine, strong stock. I am looking forward to a good crop next year.

Very truly,
D. A. MARSH, Hempstead, New York.

Dear Sir:

My order of Strawberry plants received and are all set out. Nevins' plants are true to description. Never saw nicer. Am highly pleased. They were not even wilted. Hoping you the best success, I am,

THOS. W. THOMPSON, Battle Creek, Mich.

ASPARAGUS

Preparing to Set the Plants

When planting aspargus, shun a shady, dewy location, also avoid rows running at right angles to the prevailing winds.

Dig a trench one foot in depth and fill with six inches of well rotted manure, then cover with three inches of earth, then the soil is ready to receive the plants. Set them about one foot apart in rows three feet apart and cover with earth.

The Care of Asparagus

Give clean cultivation and use plenty of salt to keep insects away. One can safely cover the ground with salt after the asparagus has become established.

RUST—To avoid the propagation of the rust, which is serious to the asparagus, use clean culture methods, cut and burn all tops in the fall and destroy all wild asparagus.

Spring, summer and winter stages may appear upon the same point.

Spring—In the spring it takes the form of small oval, pale spots upon the branches, or leaves. In the center of the spots round pustules develop in con-centric lines; each opens, constituting a cup which is sunken into the leaf. From these cups issue an orange-colored powder.

Summer—It effects the green tops which redden under the disease. It appears any time after blooming or coming to leaf. Leaves become yellow and fall. On close examination twigs and leaves have small blisters (sori), consisting of the raised skin of the plant. Under this skin is a powder the color of iron.

Winter—This stage is the condition in which the fungus must rest until spring.

In the first two developing stages spores in quantities are liberated by the least movement of the plants, by the wind; these are carried to the new prey and produce infection if conditions of moisture are present.

THE LORE OF ANOTHER DEPARTMENT

We read and hear these days about the high cost of living. It is a serious economic problem and is explained in many ways. While club women are struggling with many questions, and the legislators are wrangling, it may not be amiss to consider the individual problems—there are serious things to consider in the home, of the practical problems of living, so while we are waiting for the adjustment of the big problems, we may well adjust the little ones at home.

The pioneers hewed down the forests, raised staple products; the house-wives filled full the larder and food was not purchased piecemeal.

With the passing of America's drudgery, there is born an era of extravagance.

Women purchase prepared foods, to lessen the work connected with food preparation, or they are wage-earners and do not have time to cook, and some do not know how to cook.

To plan the home garden is to plan for better health and better expenditures of family earnings. Each spring when the garden is planted let there be an account book started and by keeping tabulations as to the amount of food consumed and sold one will see in dollars the worth of the family garden and home fruit-growing.

It is not necessary for us to return to primitive life. A little common sense and intelligence applied will prepare an inexpensive meal which can be digested, and makes for health and beauty.

Men and women must apportion their out-go to their in-come, if they would be truly free and happy.

The kitchen may be the greatest leak in any home, and if not well guarded the house will be flooded with bills.

The women are the buyers of America—80 per cent of all buying is done by them, and 20 per cent by the men.

When planting trees one may plan to have nuts for food and flowers for beauty. Shrubs may be berry bushes; the garden a source of economy and beauty. Strawberry plants make beautiful borders, and thrive on a terrace, a wonderful place to beautify.

God's handiwork is marvelous! Why do we forget to be with and care for the fruits and flowers made for us? Let us not disdain to work with these gifts not made by human hands! "But for life the universe were nothing; and all that has life requires nourishment."

Home is woman's kingdom, there she may spread the table with the handiwork of an artist, and of one who knows, to please her family, giving cheer and health.

Superexcellent Recipes—Not Made Every Day

Strawberry Sauce—One-fourth cup butter, one-half cup powdered sugar, two-thirds cup strawberries. Cream the butter, add the sugar gradually; crush the berries and beat into the sugar and butter.

Strawberry Whip—Fill sherbet glasses two-thirds full with strawberries cut in quarters, and covered with powdered sugar. Fill glasses with whipped cream. Serve with sponge drops.

Sponge Drops—Three eggs, half cup of powdered sugar, half cup flour, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one teaspoon lemon juice.

Beat yolks until light colored and thick, add sugar slowly, then lemon juice. Mix salt with flour. Beat whites until they are stiff and dry. Fold in the whites of eggs and flour, adding half the flour and half the whites, then the remainder of the flour and the whites. The secret of having these light and spongy is to not beat or stir the mixture after adding the flour and whites but to gently fold them in until well blended together. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered baking sheet or inverted baking pans, leaving one-half inch space between each cake.

Strawberry Frappe—Boil for fifteen minutes four cups of water and two cups of sugar, add to it the juice of six lemons and four cups of mashed fresh strawberries, or one quart of the canned fruit. Allow it to cool, strain, and add one quart of ice water. Freeze to a mush, using equal parts of ice and salt. If you use canned fruit which is very sweet, the frappe may not require so much sugar.

Strawberry Dumplings—Two cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoon of salt, two tablespoons of sugar, two tablespoons of butter, one pint of hulled strawberries, and milk to make a soft dough.

Sift the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together. Cut in the butter and add enough milk to make a soft dough. Divide the dough into twelve equal parts. Roll these out into small rounds. Place four or five strawberries on each round and sprinkle them with sugar. Then catch up the edges all around and pinch them tight in the center so the strawberries are enclosed. Steam half an hour. Serve hot with strawberry sauce.

Strawberry Jelly—Hull and wash one box of strawberries; crush, then add one pint of hot water and place over the fire to heat until the juice flows freely from the

berries. Strain through cheese-cloth and reheat with a cup of sugar. In the meantime, soak one-half box of gelatine in one-half cup of cold water until soft. Pour the hot mixture over the gelatine, add the juice of one lemon and pour into thin glasses as soon as sufficiently cool. Serve in the glasses, placing a spoonful of whipped cream on top of each.

Strawberry Pudding—Press through a sieve enough strawberries to make one cupful of juice. Heat this to boiling point and add one cupful of sugar and the juice of half a lemon; blend together until perfectly smooth two tablespoons of corn-starch with one-quarter of a cup of cold water; add a pinch of salt, then pour the boiling fruit juice over this, stirring constantly. Return to the saucepan and cook until clear, still stirring. Have ready the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs. Pour the hot mixture over them, beating while pouring. Then, when thoroughly mixed, turn the whole into a fancy mould, the sides of which have been lined with split lady fingers. Set on ice to chill, turn out and garnish with fresh unhulled strawberries. Serve with plain cream or with custard made from the yolks of the eggs.

DAINTIES FROM PIE PASTE AND STRAWBERRIES.

Success for these dainties depends upon three things, to have the paste not too short, to use a fork freely to prevent bulging, and to use waxed paper and dried bread crumbs to keep shells in shape.

Circle Tarts—Roll paste thin, and cut into circles with a biscuit cutter, brushing over with white of an egg. From the centers of half the circles cut smaller circles, leaving a half inch margin. Put one of the double circles on a single circle, wet and press together, prick the center deeply with a fork and bake. Fill the center with Strawberry Jelly, jam or preserves.

Basket Tarts—Roll paste quite thin and cut with a knife into squares, a little larger than your round patty pans. Put the square into the pan, patting it down to fit the bottom of the dish, prick with a fork, then cover the bottom with oiled paper and fill with dry bread crumbs, rounding it up a little in the center. Bring the corners of the square together loosely over the center and pinch together, leaving narrow crescent-shaped openings at the sides. When baked, remove crumbs and paper and fill with Strawberry Jelly or nut and fruit conserve.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

Where to Address—Address all communications to **Nevins' Nurseries, Perry, Michigan.**

When to Order—EARLY. “First come, first served,” you know and then the early orders find full stock, while later, some varieties are liable to be exhausted. Please remember that the time for filling orders is short and that it will aid us greatly if your orders are sent in before the rush.

How to Order—Please use the inclosed order sheet and our return addressed envelope. Write your name with the proper prefix, if a lady, Miss or Mrs., **very plainly**, and give your Postofice, County and State every time you write to us; also your order number if in reference to your plants. **KEEP A COPY** of your order for yourself.

We acknowledge all orders by postal immediately, but if you do not receive acknowledgment in a short time, please write again.

Terms—CASH with small orders or part cash with large orders if placed before March first and balance by the first of April. We do not solicit C.O.D. orders. No orders will be booked unless these terms are complied with.

Prices—Our prices include transportation.

Remittance—May be by express money order, postoffice money order, draft or registered letter. Make it out to **NEVINS' NURSERIES**.

Substitution—In ordering please state whether we may substitute or not in case the variety ordered is exhausted. If we are not forbidden, we claim the right to substitute some variety of the same season and of equal or higher value.

Shipping Season—We can begin to ship about the first of April and continue up to the middle of May. **PLEASE DO NOT ASK US TO SHIP AT ANY OTHER TIME.**

Our Packing will be such as to insure the plants reaching you in the best possible condition. Parcel post packages will be packed in moss and wrapped in paper, very largely, but the express shipments will be made in boxes. Each variety and each bunch will be correctly labeled with printed wooden labels.

Our Guarantee—We guarantee our stock true-to-name, to be extra heavy-rooted, freshly dug for your order, sorted and carefully packed.

Complaints—If any in regard to errors or mistakes must be made within **ten days** after stock is received. If stock does not prove true-to-name, we will upon proper proof replace it. We cannot be liable for more than the first cost.

References as to our reliability. We refer you to the State Savings Bank, Ovid, Mich., the State Bank of Perry, Perry, Michigan.

Health Certificate—A copy of our Certificate of Nursery Inspection (as shown below) will be attached to each shipment, showing that our Nursery has been inspected by the State Inspector and found free from all dangerous insects and contagious plant diseases.

CERTIFCATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION, NO. 2455.

This is to Certify, That I have examined the nursery stock of the **NEVINS NURSERIES**, of Perry, Michigan, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1922. L. R. TAFT,
East Lansing, Mich., Sept. 19, 1921. State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Nevin's Nursery:
Plants received. They are excellent; the best I have ever obtained from anywhere.

Yours truly,

F. M. BOWMAN, Arcadia, Nebraska.

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The home garden should contain one or more varieties of each season's plants.

NEVINS' PRICE LIST FOR 1922.

Under the varieties in each column is a complete scale of prices which applies separately to each variety listed in that column; and not to a combination of varieties in that column. If you should order 200 of one variety listed in column 2 they would cost \$2.70, but if you should order 100 each of Glenn Mary and William Belt, they would each cost \$1.70, or \$3.40 for the 200. Five hundred or more plants of one variety sold at the 1000-rate. A FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT is allowed on orders amounting to \$50 to \$100, and TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT on orders amounting to more than \$100.

| Column 1 June Bearing Strawberries | Column 2 June Bearing Strawberries | Column 3 June Bearing Strawberries | Column 4 Everbearing Strawberries |
|--|--|--|---|
| Aroma (sold out) | Glen Mary | Kellogg's Prize | Progressive |
| Big Joe | William Belt | (sold out) | |
| Dr. Burrill | <i>St. Lucie</i> | | |
| Gandy | | Magic Gem | |
| Senator Dunlap | SPECIAL | <i>St. Lucie</i> | |
| Warfield | Columbian Mam- moth White | | |
| | Asparagus | | |
| 25 plants---- \$.60 | 25 plants---- \$.70 | 25 plants---- \$.85 | 25 plants---- \$1.75 |
| 50 plants---- 1.00 | 50 plants---- 1.05 | 50 plants---- 1.25 | 50 plants---- 2.60 |
| 75 plants---- 1.25 | 75 plants---- 1.40 | 75 plants---- 1.65 | 75 plants---- 3.40 |
| 100 plants---- 1.50 | 100 plants---- 1.70 | 100 plants---- 2.00 | 100 plants---- 4.15 |
| 125 plants---- 1.65 | 125 plants---- 1.95 | 125 plants---- 2.30 | 125 plants---- 4.75 |
| 150 plants---- 1.80 | 150 plants---- 2.20 | 150 plants---- 2.60 | 150 plants---- 5.40 |
| 175 plants---- 1.95 | 175 plants---- 2.45 | 175 plants---- 2.90 | 175 plants---- 6.00 |
| 200 plants---- 2.10 | 200 plants---- 2.70 | 200 plants---- 3.20 | 200 plants---- 6.65 |
| 225 plants---- 2.30 | 225 plants---- 2.95 | 225 plants---- 3.50 | 225 plants---- 7.25 |
| 250 plants---- 2.50 | 250 plants---- 3.20 | 250 plants---- 3.80 | 250 plants---- 7.90 |
| 275 plants---- 2.65 | 275 plants---- 3.45 | 275 plants---- 4.10 | 275 plants---- 8.50 |
| 300 plants---- 2.85 | 300 plants---- 3.70 | 300 plants---- 4.40 | 300 plants---- 9.15 |
| 325 plants---- 3.00 | 325 plants---- 3.90 | 325 plants---- 4.60 | 325 plants---- 9.65 |
| 350 plants---- 3.20 | 350 plants---- 4.10 | 350 plants---- 4.85 | 350 plants---- 10.15 |
| 375 plants---- 3.35 | 375 plants---- 4.30 | 375 plants---- 5.10 | 375 plants---- 10.65 |
| 400 plants---- 3.50 | 400 plants---- 4.50 | 400 plants---- 5.35 | 400 plants---- 11.15 |
| 425 plants---- 3.65 | 425 plants---- 4.65 | 425 plants---- 5.50 | 425 plants---- 11.50 |
| 450 plants---- 3.75 | 450 plants---- 4.75 | 450 plants---- 5.65 | 450 plants---- 11.85 |
| 475 plants---- 3.90 | 475 plants---- 4.90 | 475 plants---- 5.80 | 475 plants---- 12.20 |
| 500 plants---- 4.00 | 500 plants---- 5.00 | 500 plants---- 6.00 | 500 plants---- 12.50 |
| 1000 plants---- 8.00 | 1000 plants---- 10.00 | 1000 plants---- 12.00 | 1000 plants---- 25.00 |

Please Observe—That the prices quoted above INCLUDE DELIVERY to your express or postoffice. We reserve the right to ship either by express or parcel post. We do not prepay duty on Canadian shipments, nor do we pay delivery charges to foreign countries.

Mr. Elmer H. Nevins:

The plants came a few days ago. They are all in No. 1 condition and thanks for the extra good measure. If they do not grow it will not be the fault of the plants.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. H. WILDMAN, Carson City, Mich.

—0—
No garden is complete without the wonderful Progressive Everbearer.

Every home should have a small fruit garden.

